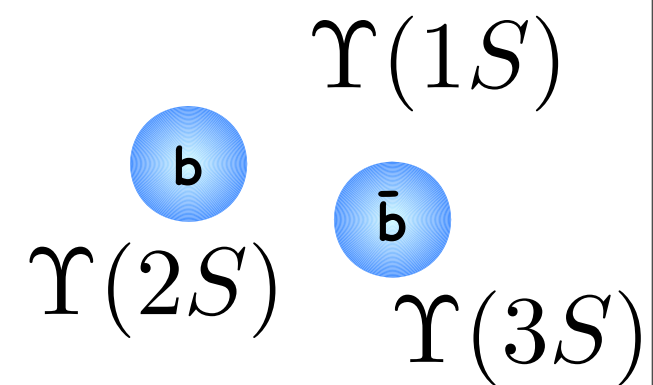
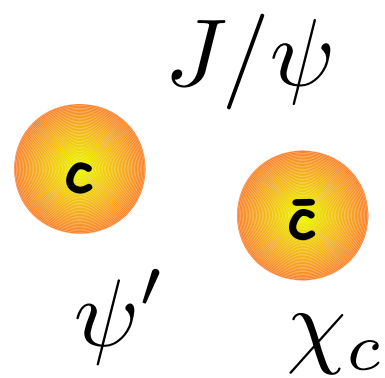


Heavy quarkonia production measured by PHENIX detector at RHIC



Cesar Luiz da Silva
Iowa State University
for the PHENIX Collaboration



Some Quarkonia Properties

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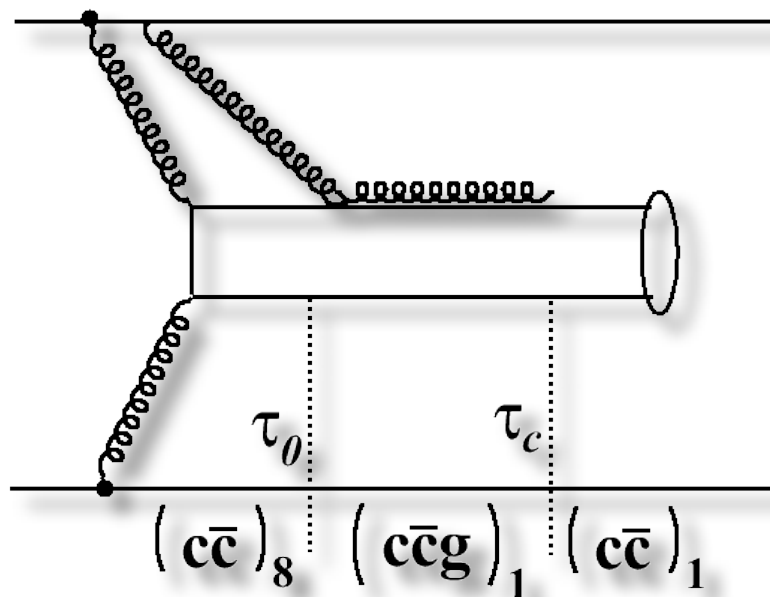
	Mass	radius
π	0.14 GeV	0.06fm
p	0.94 GeV	0.87fm
ψ'	3.68 GeV	0.90fm
χ_c	3.53 GeV	0.72fm
J/ ψ	3.1 GeV	0.50fm
Υ	9.5 GeV	0.28fm

- weak coupling with light mesons
- relative small size, strong binding
- sensitive to the environment before hadronization stage in A+A collisions
- All these features make quarkonia an excellent QCD probe

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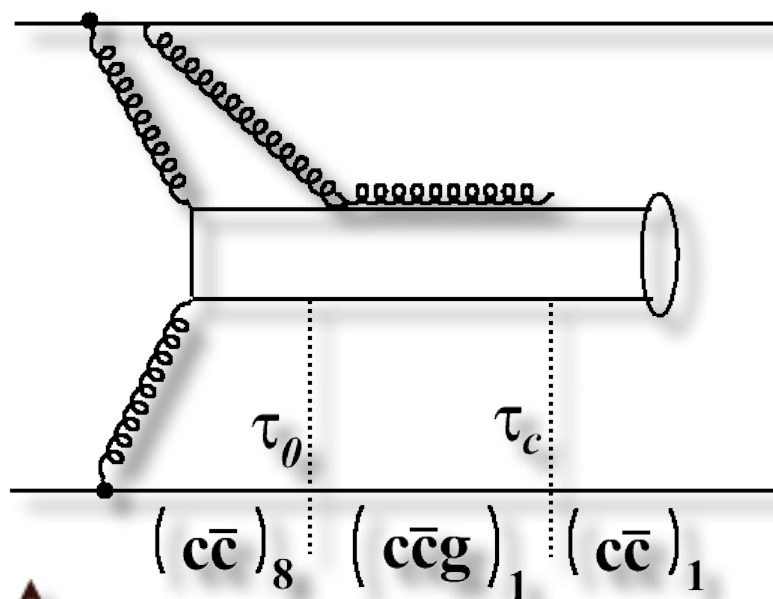


- mainly produced by gluon fusion and fragmentation:
 - sensitive to gluon distribution in proton and its modification when inside a nucleus

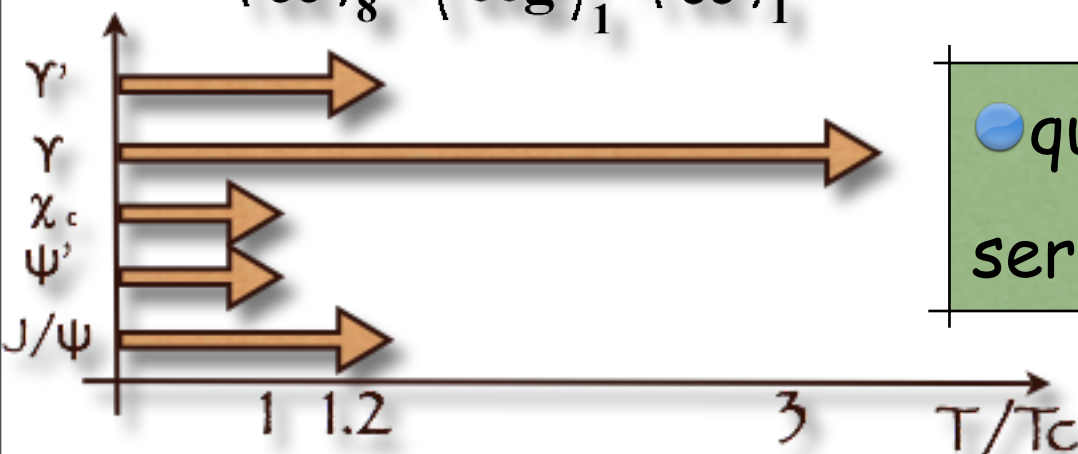
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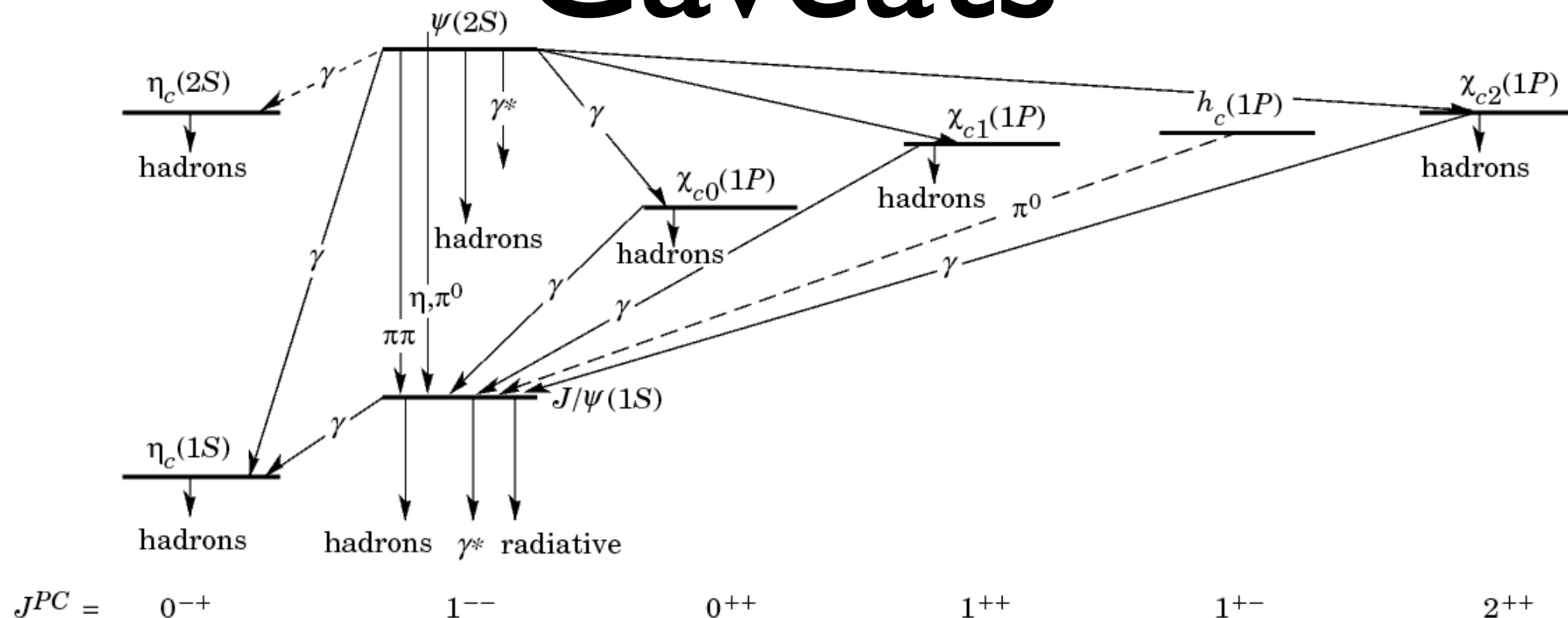
- quarkonium dissociation by color screening could serve as a QGP thermometer

The diagram illustrates the energy levels and transitions for charmonium states. The states are arranged vertically by energy, with $\psi(2S)$ at the top and $J/\psi(1S)$ in the middle. Below $J/\psi(1S)$ are the $\eta_c(1S)$ and $\eta_c(2S)$ states. To the right of $J/\psi(1S)$ are the $\chi_{c0}(1P)$, $\chi_{c1}(1P)$, $\chi_{c2}(1P)$, and $h_c(1P)$ states. Transitions are indicated by arrows: solid lines for strong decays and dashed lines for electromagnetic decays. Labels on the arrows indicate the decay products or the type of transition (e.g., γ , γ^* , η, π^0 , $\pi\pi$, π^0). The bottom of the diagram shows the J^{PC} quantum numbers for each state.

State	J^{PC}
$\eta_c(2S)$	0^{-+}
$\eta_c(1S)$	0^{-+}
$\psi(2S)$	1^{--}
$J/\psi(1S)$	0^{++}
$\chi_{c0}(1P)$	0^{++}
$\chi_{c1}(1P)$	1^{++}
$\chi_{c2}(1P)$	1^{++}
$h_c(1P)$	1^{+-}

- several feed-down contributions for the most abundant states:
 - charmonium: $J/\psi(1S)$
 - bottomonium: $\Upsilon(1S)$
- production mechanism models don't describe cross section and polarization simultaneously

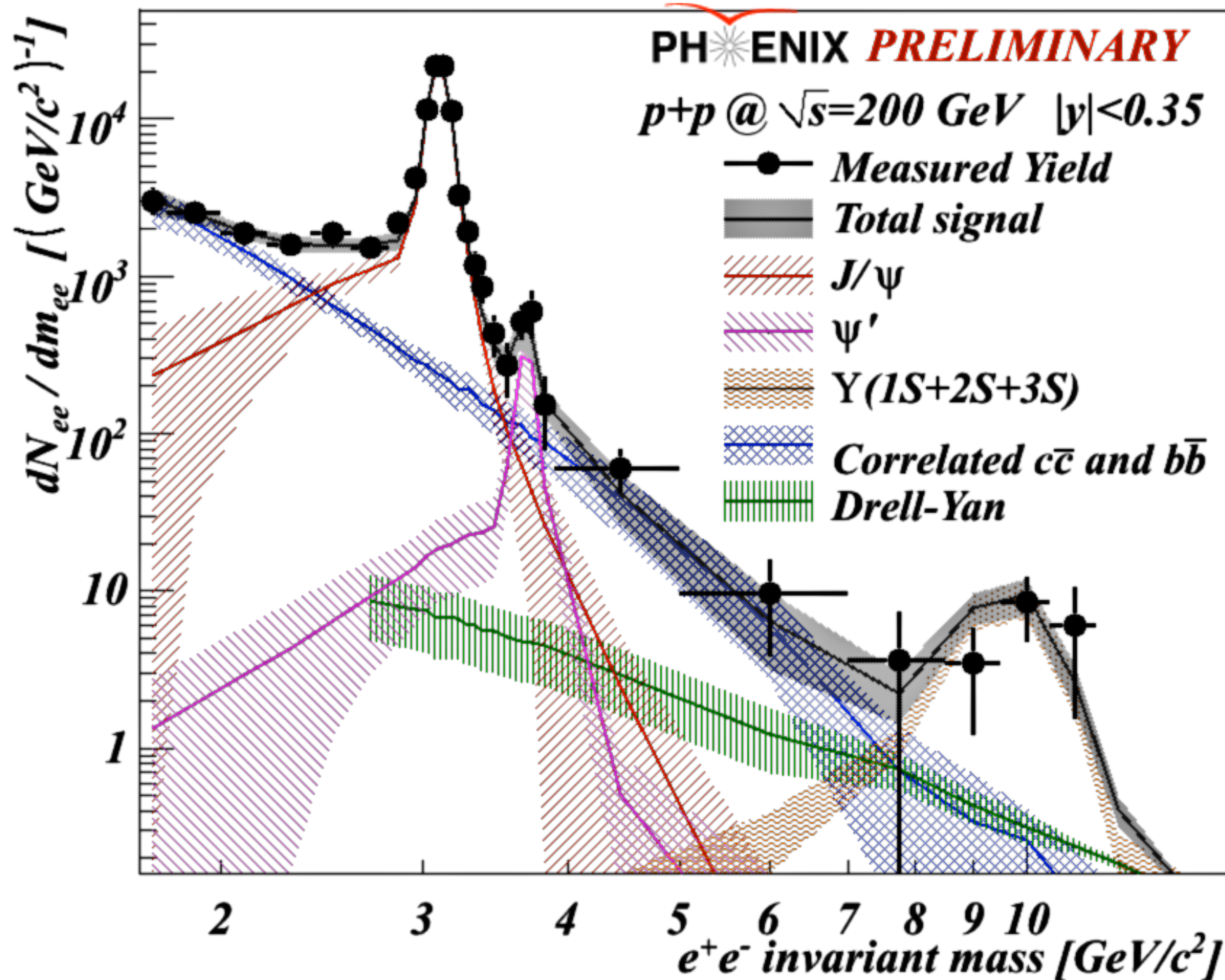
Caveats



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needs quarkonium measurements for different states in a broad kinematic range

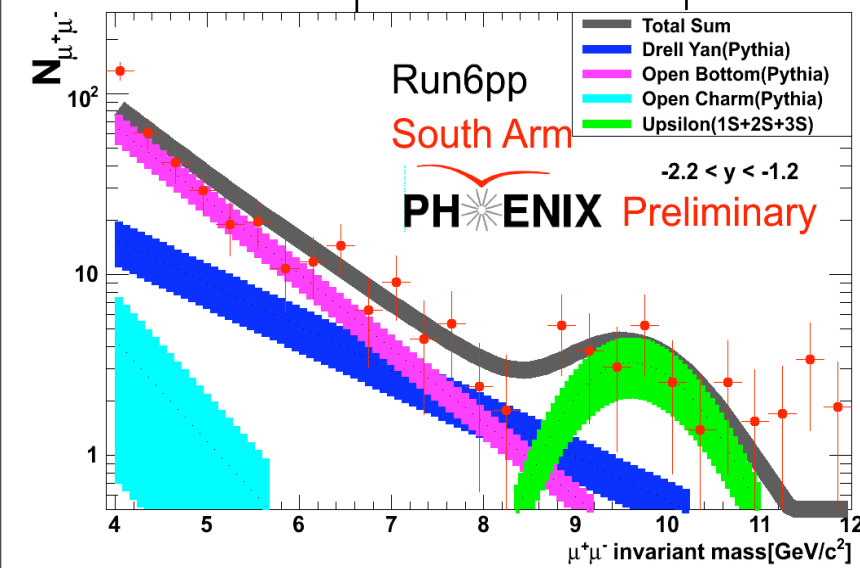
PHENIX Measures Many Quarkonium States



and has an excellent understanding of the backgrounds

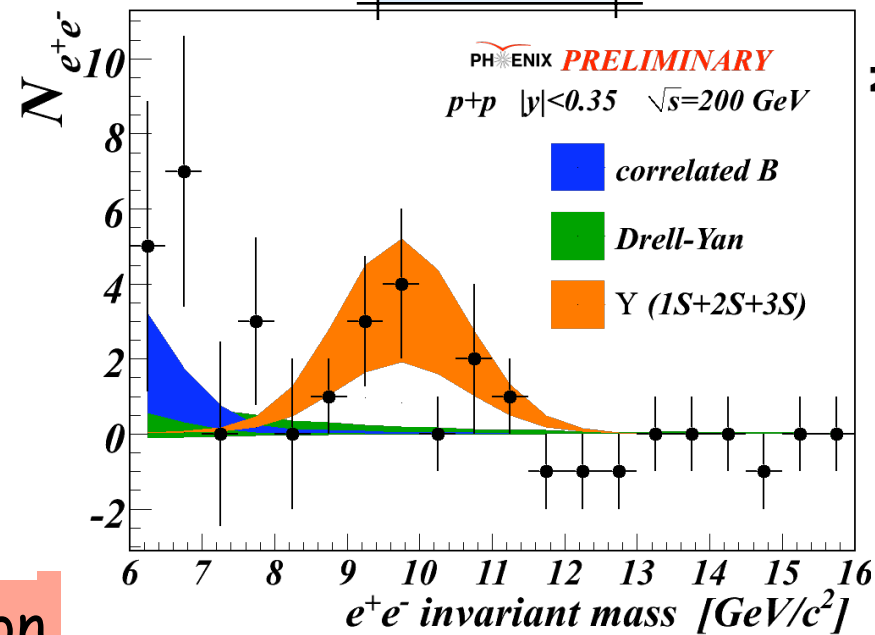
Bottomonium: $\Upsilon(1S+2S+3S)$

$-2.2 < y < -1.2$

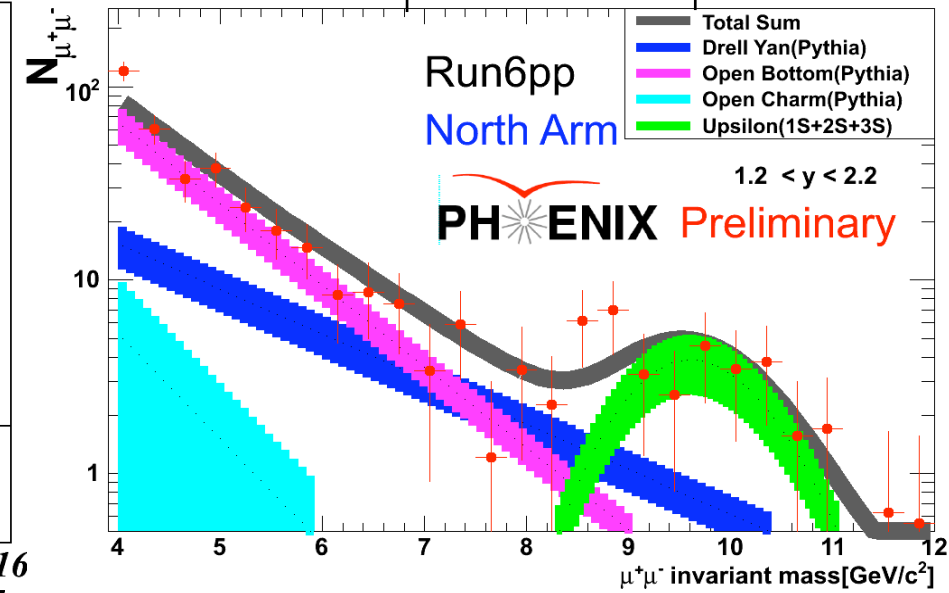


See Kwangbok Lee presentation

$|y| < 0.35$



$2.2 < y < 1.2$



See Kwangbok Lee presentation

Physical bckg. determined from PYTHIA:

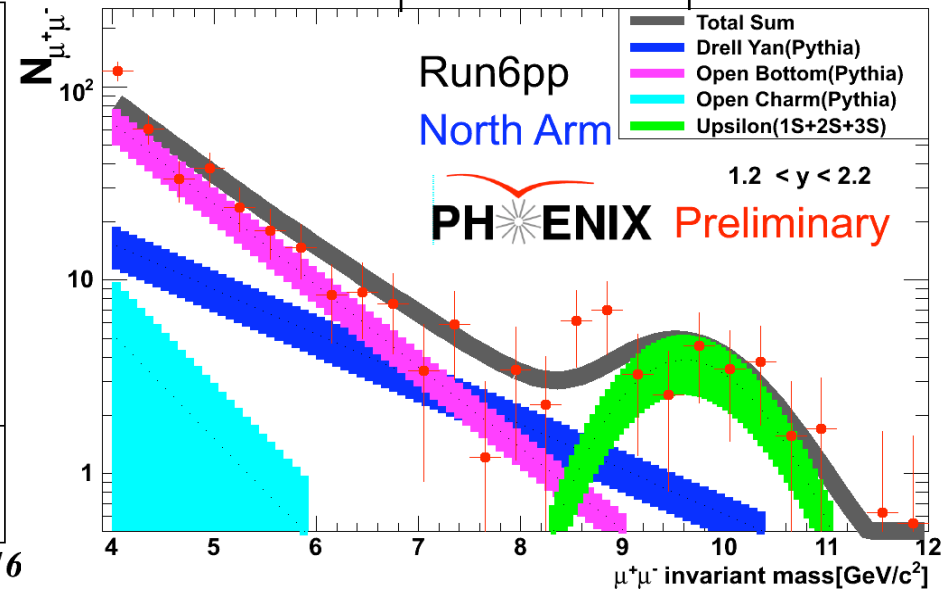
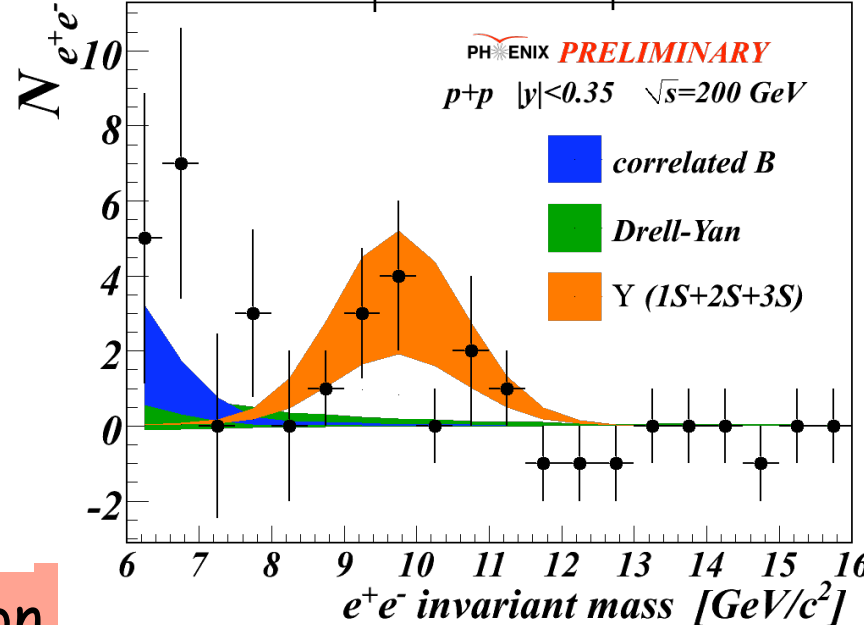
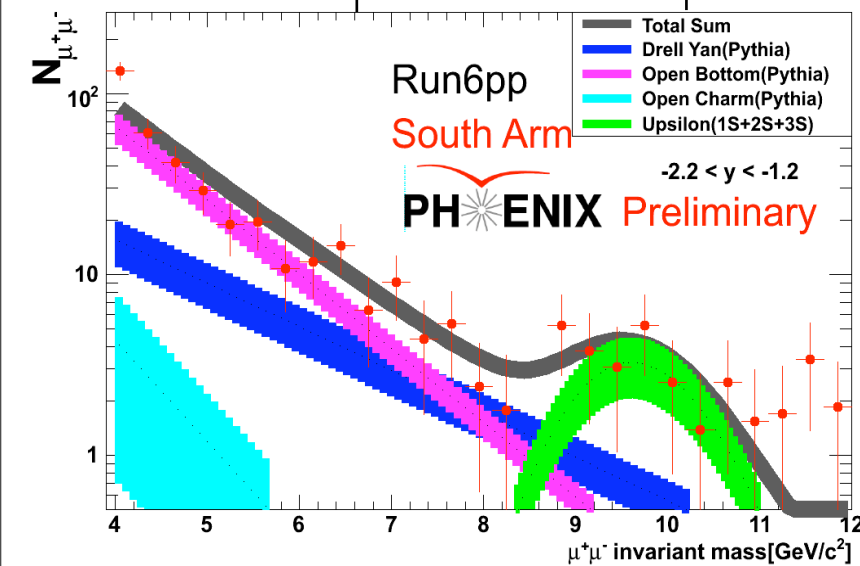
- correlated $B\bar{B}$ and Drell Yan

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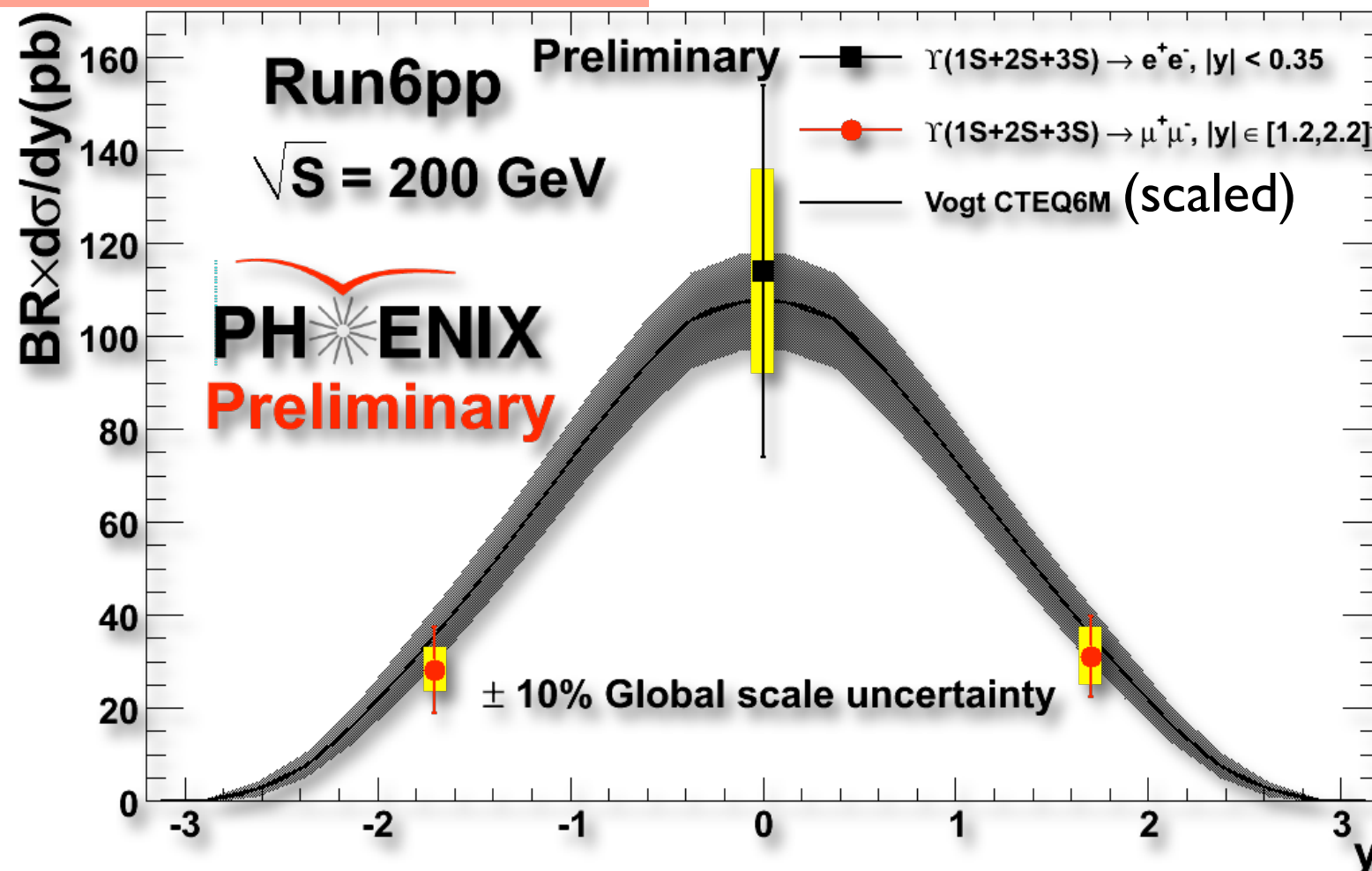
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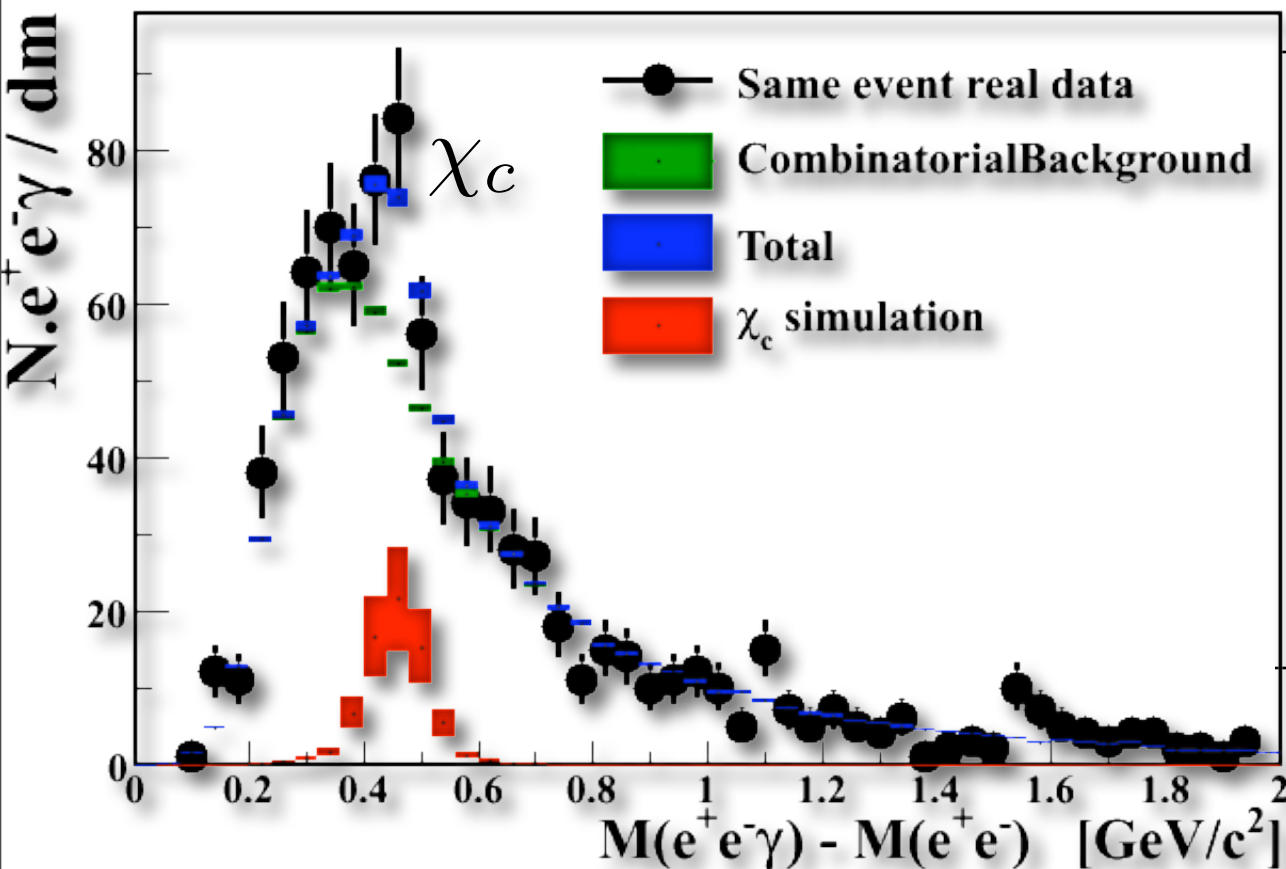
See Kwangbok Lee presentation

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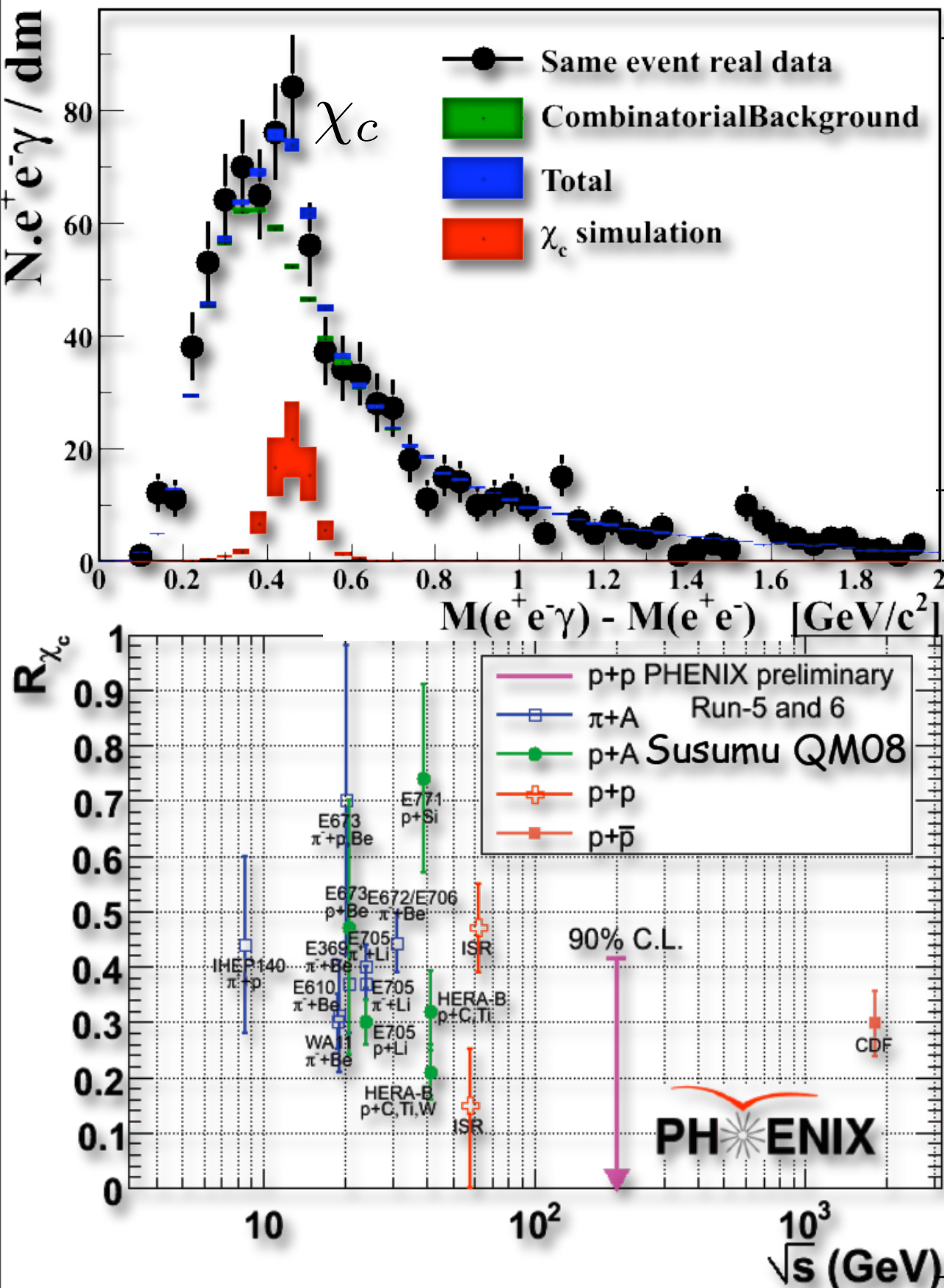
Physical bckg. determined from PYTHIA:
 • correlated $B\bar{B}$ and Drell Yan

χ_c



- χ_c measured in $J/\psi + \gamma \rightarrow e^+e^- + \gamma$ channel ($|\gamma| < 0.35$)
- large background from π^0
- other physical sources may also contribute: $\psi' \rightarrow J/\psi + \pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^- \gamma \gamma$

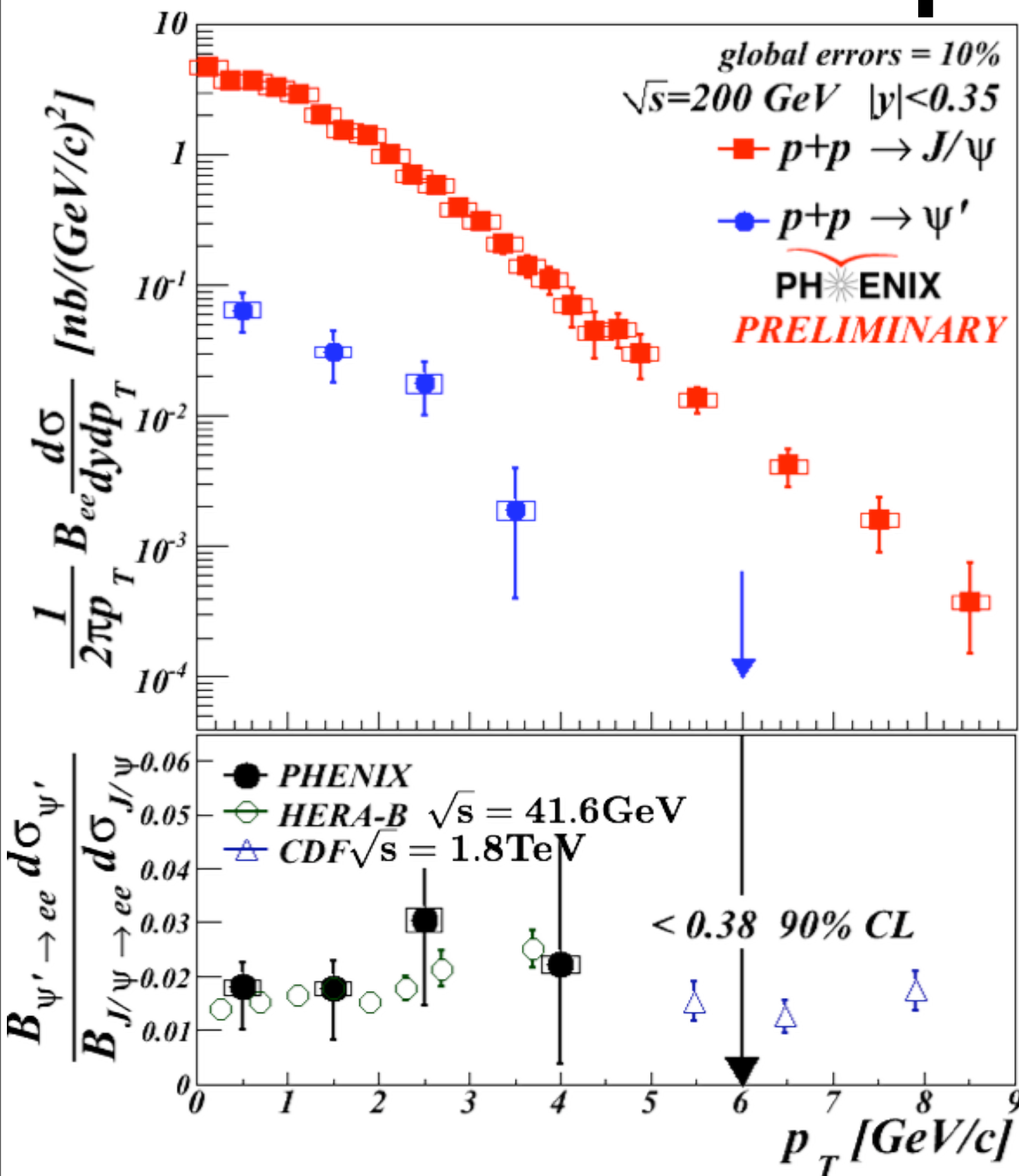
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- still working in the understanding of the background
- for now 90%CL upper limit on 42% for the χ_c feed-down to J/ψ
- world average $(25 \pm 5)\%$ [Faccioli, JHEP 0810:004,2008]
- work in forward rapidity also going on (see Kwangbok preentation)

ψ'

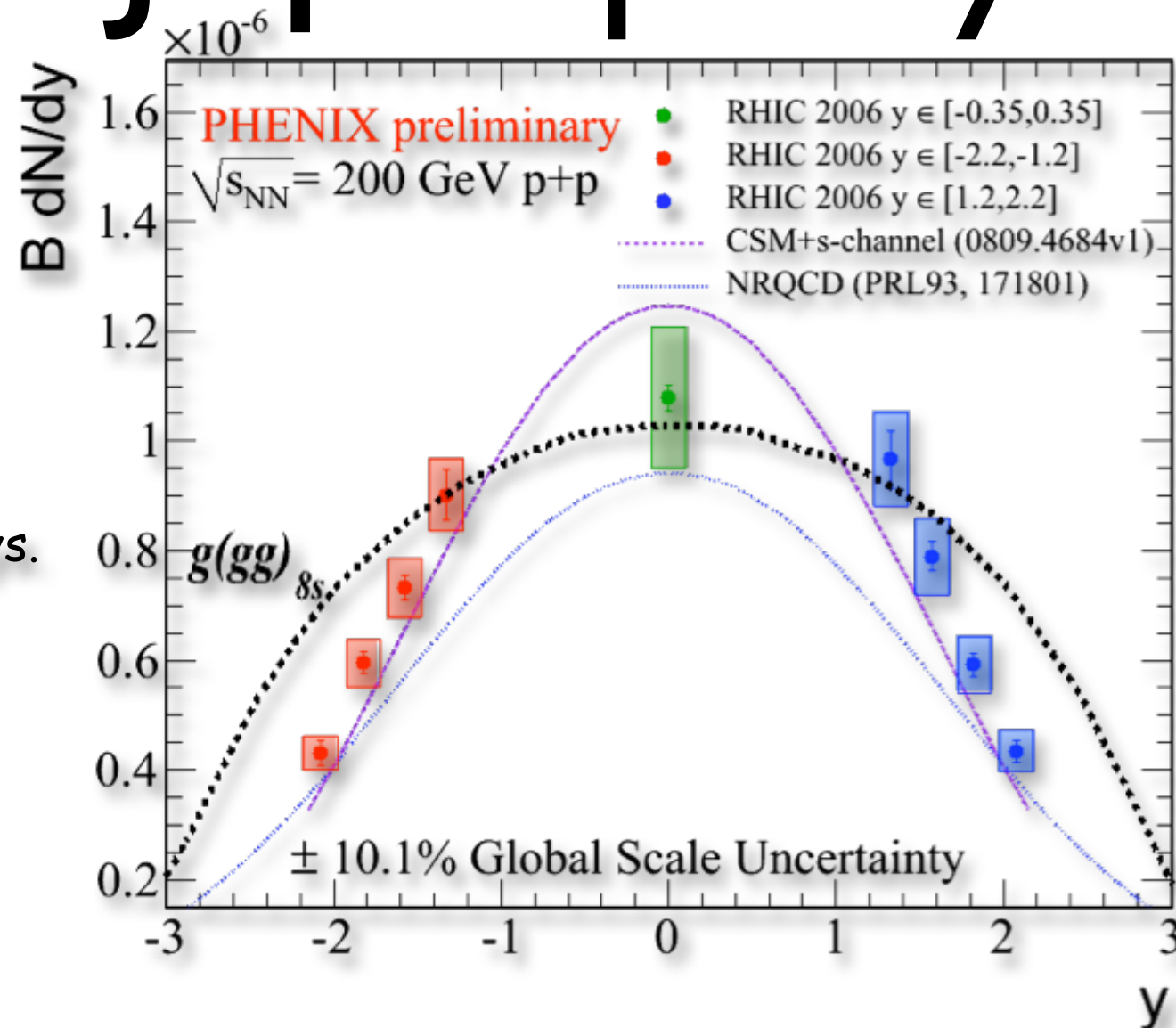


- $\psi'/J/\psi$ ratio in the dielectron channel about 2%
- no modification for a broad p_T and collision energies measured in other facilities
- feed-down to J/ψ

$$F_{\psi'} = B(\psi' \rightarrow J/\psi + X) \frac{B_{ee}^{\psi'} \sigma_{\psi'}}{B_{ee}^{J/\psi} \sigma_{J/\psi}} \frac{B_{ee}^{J/\psi}}{B_{ee}^{\psi'}} = (8.6 \pm 2.5) \%$$

- world average: $(8.1 \pm 0.3) \%$ [Faccioli, JHEP 0810:004,2008]
- FVTX (see Zhengyun presentation)

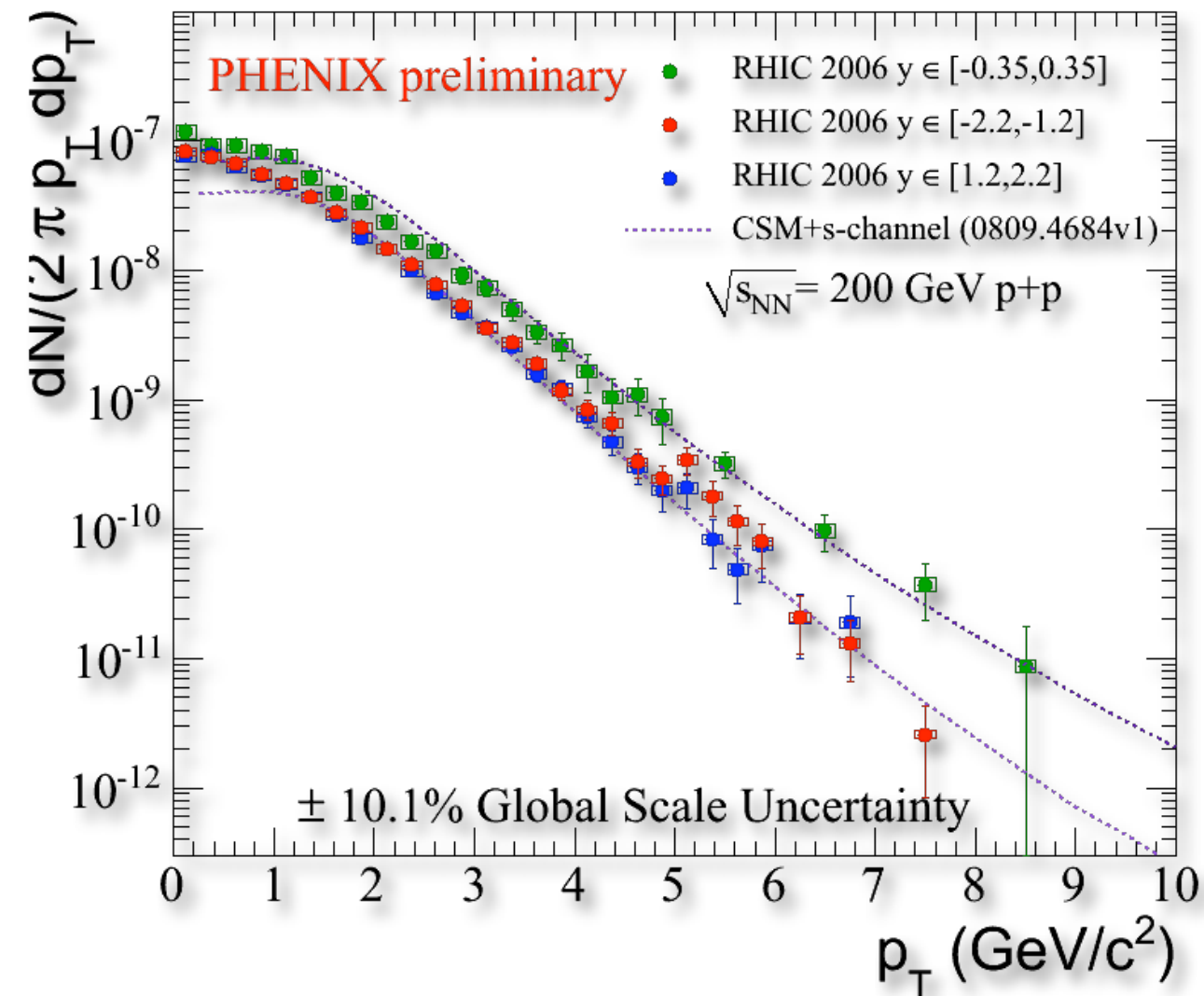
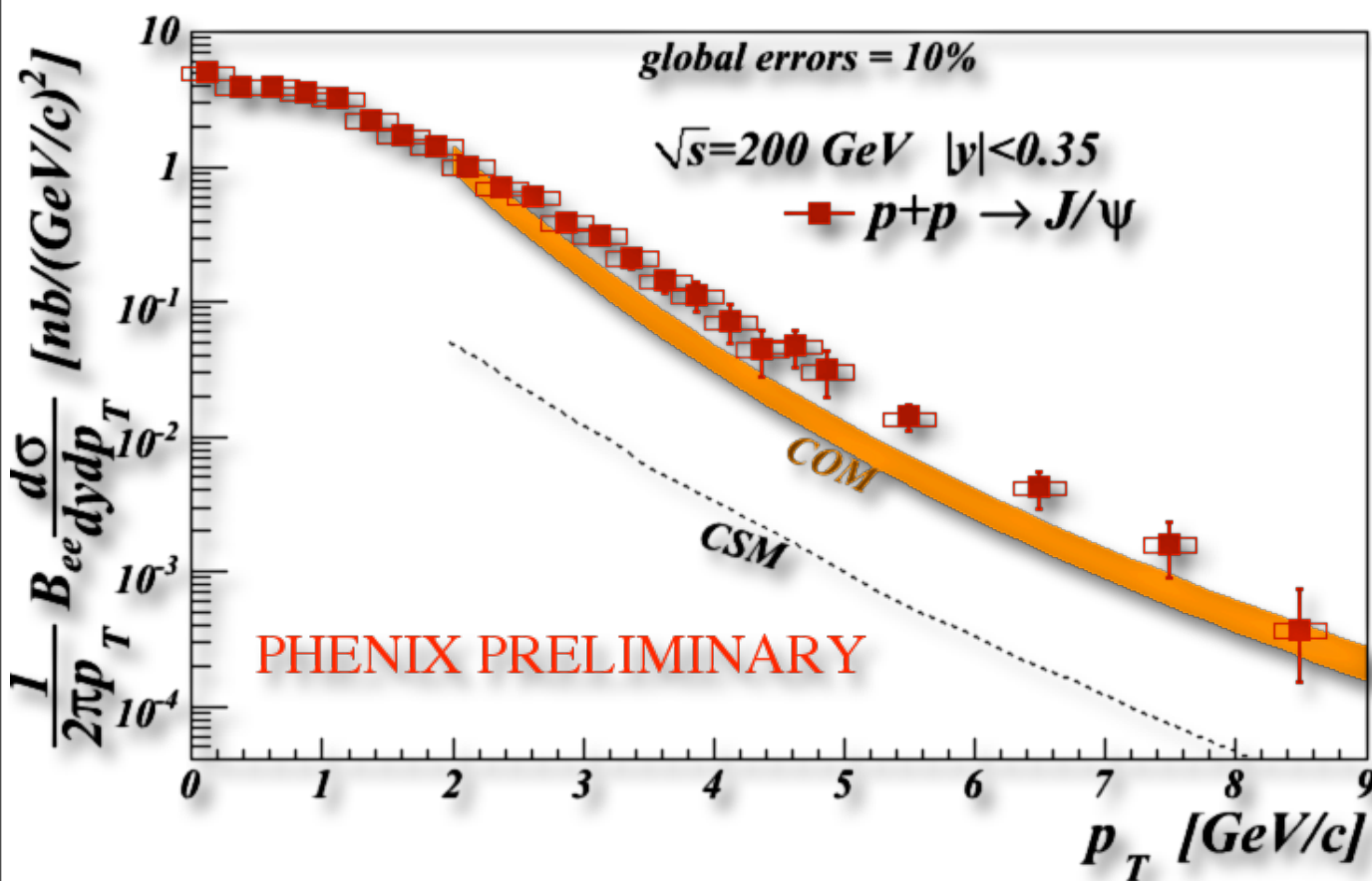
J/ψ rapidity



$g(gg)_8$: Khoze, Eur. Phys. J. C39,163(2005)

- J/ψ measured in e^+e^- ($|y| < 0.35$) and $\mu^+\mu^-$ ($1.2 < |y| < 2.2$) channels
- Color singlet model (CSM) using s-channel [Haberzettl, PRL100,032006(2008)] seems to better reproduce rapidity
- Non relativistic QCD (NRQCD) model with color octet (COM) dominance is only valid for $p_T > 2 \text{ GeV}/c$

J/ψ p_T



- original CSM (no s-channel cut) underpredict cross-section
- CSM using s-channel seems to better reproduce p_T distribution as well
- COM doesn't contain gluon fragmentation contribution

J/ψ Polarization

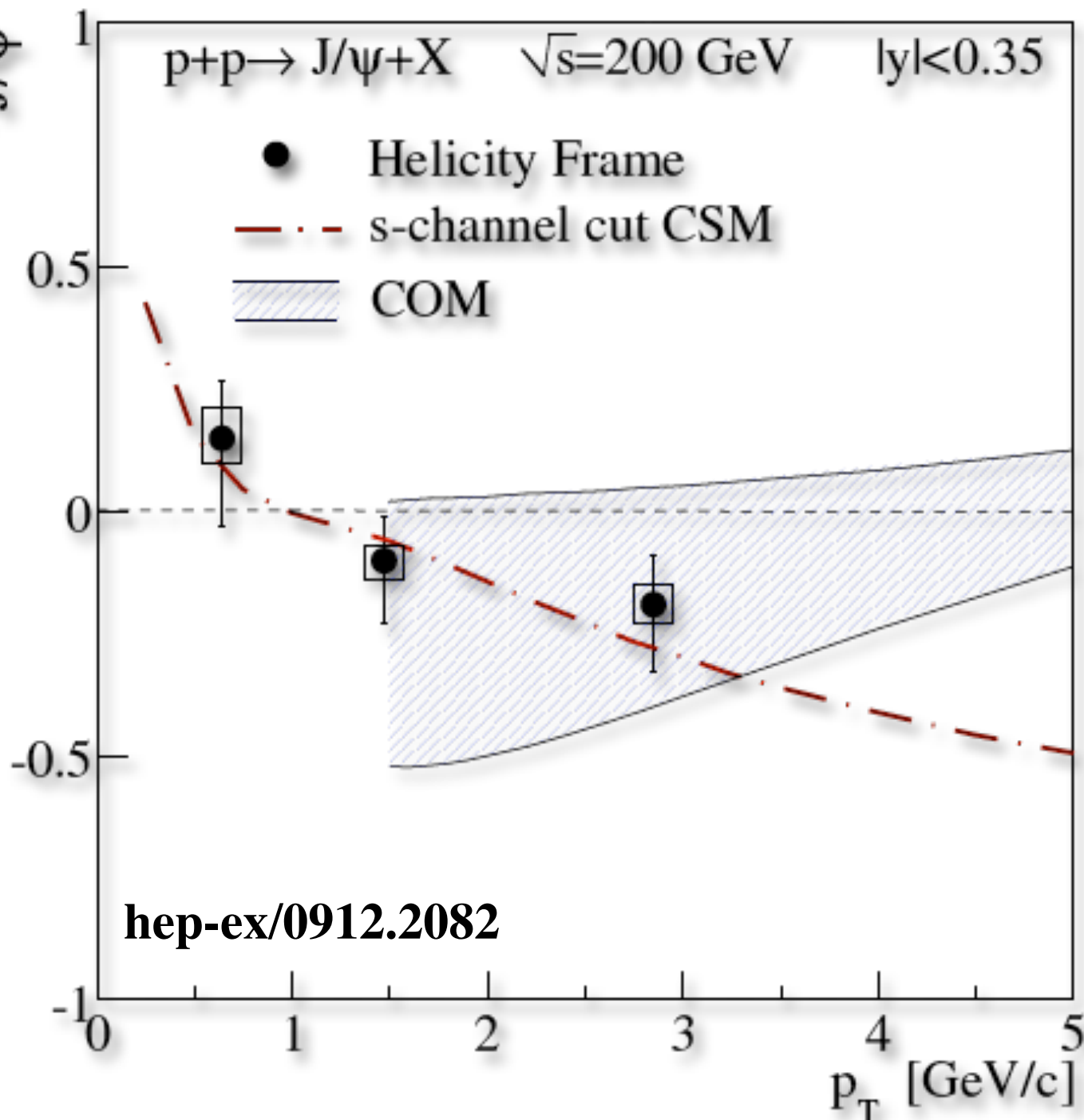
See Todd Kempbel talk

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta^*} = A(1 + \lambda\cos^2\theta^*)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\sigma_T - 2\sigma_L}{\sigma_T + 2\sigma_L}$$

$\lambda_{J/\psi}$

- inclusive measurement (include J/ψ from feed-down)
- crucial test for the production mechanism
- negative polarization (λ) trend, but still consistent with zero in 2 sigma
- p_T dependence follow CSM w/ s-channel cut prediction, but still consistent with COM



s-channel CSM: AIP Conf.Proc.1038:83-92,2008

COM: B.Gong,PRD81,014020(2009)

Summary

- we started to experimentally probe how quarkonia is formed and the fraction of feed-down contributions for the ground states of charmonium
- all these data has ben used as reference in d+Au and Au+Au analysis
- available data from larger luminosity Run2009 (200 GeV and 500 GeV p+p collisions) will reduce statistical uncertainties
- future detector upgrades will make possible
 - $B \rightarrow J/\psi + X$ after SVTX installation in 2011
 - resolve J/ψ and ψ' peaks in the forward rapidity with FVTX (2012)
 - $\chi_c \rightarrow J/\psi + \gamma$ measuerement in the forward rapidity with MPC (under analysis) and FOCAL project